

Foreign.

IMPORTANT.

Very late from Europe.—As our paper will not appear again regularly until Tuesday, we hasten to lay before our readers in the form of an *Extra*, the very late and interesting advices received by this day's Mail from Europe. The most important item of intelligence, it will be perceived, is from a London Journal, given on the authority of the *Paris Constitutionnel*, in these words:—"That if Gen. Jackson would declare in his Message that he acknowledged and adhered to the explanation given by Mr. Livingston, this would satisfy the French Government. Our readers will all remember that the President did fully endorse Mr. Livingston's Letter to the Duc de Broglie in his last Message; but we caution them that the above intimation is not official, and therefore not positively to be depended on. For ourselves, we place very little reliance in the declaration of the French Paper, although it is a Ministerial one. We observe that the *Washington Globe* publishes all the details without a comment. Our Correspondent in that City writes us after the receipt of the present intelligence as follows: "Nothing further has transpired as to French affairs. Mons. Pageot took his departure this day, and will sail on the 16th. A messenger was despatched to France the early part of the week with despatches to ensure from all danger the Mediterranean Fleet, &c. &c. &c. We have now very little confidence in the professions of the French Government, even when those assurances come in an official shape; but coming as we before remarked, unofficial, they will not throw the Administration, nor should they throw the people off their guard.—*Pet. Con. Extra.*

Thirteen days later from Europe.—By the ship *Victoria*, Captain Merrill, we have London papers to December 18th and Liverpool to the 19th, both inclusive. The low and middle qualities of Cotton had improved 3d per lb. but again declined.

The political news, which follows, possesses considerable interest.

London, Dec. 8.—We have received the *Moniteur* of Sunday. It contains the following paragraph in answer to some assertions in the *Carlisle papers*.

"It is false that the communication made by order of the French Government to that of the United States had for its object to obtain the insertion of such and such phrases in the next President's Message. The French Government did not more than make known officially the existence and tenor of the law of June 17th, 1835, as well as the duties imposed on it by this law, and the nature of the explanations they had a right to expect.

"It is false that the communication made by order of the government remained without an answer. This was verbal, as had been the communication.

"Of the same kind were those which took place at Paris between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Charge d'Affaires of the United States. The documents relative to these conferences will be laid on the tables of the two Chambers. If it has been impossible to come to an understanding, nothing has passed at least of a nature to render more grave the differences between the two countries.

"Nevertheless the recall of the American Charge d'Affaires, coming after the measures proposed last year to the Congress, has rendered some precautions necessary. It was the duty of the French Government, under such circumstances, to be prepared, at all events, to protect French interests. Such is the aim of the armaments equipping at our ports; an aim purely defensive. There exists at this moment no legitimate cause of war between France and United States, and no case shall

the aggression come in the first instance from France.

London, Dec. 10.—Replying to an assertion of the *Constitutionnel*, the ministerial evening Journal asserts, that in the communications which passed either at Washington or Paris, between the representatives of the French and American governments, there was no talk of non-intercourse or war; all the difference, it says, at present consists—1. As to the question of right, which the two governments take in contrary senses, that of ascertaining how far the United States government is obliged to give explanations on the President's Message. 2. As to a question of fact, that of ascertaining whether the explanation offered by Mr. Livingston previous to the adoption of the law of 17th June, was or was not of a nature to satisfy the French Government.

From the *Constitutionnel*. It appears certain that, at the opening of the Chambers, the Ministry will apply for an extraordinary vote of credit to meet the expense of the naval armament now preparing. Those already incurred are said to amount to 8,000,000 francs.

From the *London Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 6.

The Paris papers of the 7th discuss the relative positions of France and America.

The *Journal des Debats* (ministerial paper) declares that France has been "insulted at least in appearance," and could not do otherwise than ask for explanation. America has more to suffer from a war than France; but war, however untoward for America, may suit Gen. Jackson. It terminates by observing that no person or Government can foretell what the American Executive will do. On the other hand, the *Constitutionnel* asserts that the French Minister threatens to consider an act of non-intercourse as a declaration of war, and that President Jackson feels himself bound by national pride to persist in demanding the Suspension Act.—The mediation of England having it says, been found impracticable, the French Minister has flung upon the Chamber the responsibility of deciding upon this important matter. The notification that all documents relating to it will be laid on the bureau of the Chamber, proves that such is the intention.

From the *Morning Chronicle*. The declarations made by the French Government through their official organs, as to the actual state of the question between France and the United States, appear to us by no means deserving the reproach cast upon them by some of our Contemporaries. The facts are in a nutshell. The claims at first set up by the American Government against France were much exaggerated beyond their real merits, amounting, we believe, to no less a sum than fifty millions of francs, or about two millions sterling. A whole shipload of documents was produced in support of those claims; the negotiations, like all transactions of the kind, were necessarily tedious in their progress; and at length it was agreed on both sides, that, with a view to put an end to the matter; France should pay to America a round sum of one million sterling.

A treaty to that effect was concluded and signed; but the Chamber of Deputies, not having had sufficient information on the subject, refused at first to make a grant for carrying the treaty into execution. The President of U. States, taking notice of the negative vote of the Chamber, although he was at the time officially assured that he might rely upon the treaty being eventually executed with fidelity, animadverted upon the refusal of the grant in no courteous terms, and threw out a menace that a law of non-intercourse with France might become necessary, in order to vindicate the rights of the United States.

The Message containing this menace, reached the hands of Mr. Livingston through the medium of

a newspaper. That gentleman communicated in the same shape to M. de Rigny, then Minister for Foreign Affairs; and as the former received and communicated it unofficially, so he accompanied it with a few remarks of his own, unofficially also, avowedly without any other authority than that of the truth by which they were dictated, viz: that the words of the President, being addressed to Congress, constituted merely a passage in the deliberations of a family council, which ought to be considered in France as if it had no existence, unless it was communicated to the French Government in a formal manner, which has never yet been done.

Should our anticipations of a pacific issue to these misunderstandings be unfortunately not realized—should a law of reprisals be passed in America, which we should hear of with extreme regret—then a war most ensue, of which it will not be possible for us to remain long indifferent spectators.



PARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1836.

We had a slight fall of snow on Saturday night last, but it melted nearly as fast as it fell.

The Hon. Jesse Speight, Representative in Congress from the Newbern district, passed thro' this place on Tuesday last on his return home—where he purposes remaining a short time, agreeably to the advice of his physicians, in order to renovate his health, which is very much impaired. We learn from him, that there is not much apprehension at Washington City of a serious collision with France—but the Administration is determined to place the country in an attitude for such an emergency, unless again defeated by the Opposition majority in the Senate.

CONGRESS.

An exciting abolition debate has taken place also in the Senate, on the presentation of several memorials praying Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. The following are the prominent subjects introduced into the two Houses since our last.

Senate.—Mr. Benton offered resolutions for the sale of the Bank of the United States stock owned by the Government, and the appropriation of the proceeds to the fitting up of fortifications, &c. and also calling upon the President for estimates of the expense of fitting up fortifications, navy, purchasing naval stores, armament, bomb-shells, cannons, guns, pistols, &c. such as would be necessary in case of a war and so forth. Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Webster reported a bill from the House, appropriating funds to defray the expenses of carrying on the war against the aggressions of the Seminole Indians in Florida, altering the sum from \$80,000 to \$120,000. The bill as amended, passed.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the committee on military affairs; reported a bill making appropriations for the collection of materials, &c. preparatory to the erection of certain fortifications.

Also a bill for the better organization of the corps of topographical engineers; both of which were read twice and committed.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the disbursement of public money and prohibit allowances not made by law; read twice and committed.

Mr. Jarvis, chairman of the committee on Naval Affairs, offered a resolution instructing his committee to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of our public ships in commission. He said he had been requested to offer the resolution by all the members of the committee except two.

Council of State.—The Executive Council met in this City, last week, in obedience to the requisition of Gov. Spaight, to advise with him in relation to a *casus omissus* in the Act of Assembly regulating the election of Public Treasurer. That Act provides that the Treasurer elect, "within fifteen days after his election, shall give duplicate bonds to the Governor, with securities to be approved, &c." but "if any person elected Treasurer shall fail to give such bond within the time prescribed, and the Legislature shall not then be in session, it shall be the duty of the Governor to call the Council of State, and proceed to appoint some other person Treasurer, &c."

Gen. Patterson, the Treasurer elect, is from Wilkes county, whither his bonds were sent for the signature of his securities, and, owing to some derangement of the mail, they did not come to hand until seventeen days had elapsed after his election by the Legislature. According to the construction put upon the Act of Assembly, by the Governor, and other legal gentlemen, it was not competent for the Governor to receive his bonds, and the Council were called together to remedy the defect in the Act. The Legislature evidently intended to provide for cases only, in which, an individual might be elected who could not give satisfactory bonds; though the Act is certainly loosely worded.

Only four of the Council attended, viz: Daniel Turner, of Warren, Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville, George Williamson, of Caswell and Allen Rogers, sen. of Wake. Governor Spaight nominated for the appointment the Treasurer elect, Gen. Patterson, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed.—*Ral. Reg.*

Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. we understand, has been appointed Commissioner, by his Excellency Governor Spaight, in accordance with the act of Assembly on the subject, passed at the last session, to proceed to the northern cities for the purpose of negotiating a loan of \$400,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied in payment of the instalments on the shares of stock reserved to the State in the Bank of the State of North Carolina.—*Ral. Standard.*

Thomas Loring, Esq. has discontinued the publication of the *Wilmington People's Press*, and issued the "Wilmington Advertiser" in its stead; the latter being of the same size, and published on the same terms, as the former. The location of the Advertiser is unfavorable for obtaining a large subscription; and as the requisite patronage for sustaining the establishment must, of course, be sought in the advertising and job custom of the community, the Editor of the "Advertiser" has (perhaps very judiciously, there being no other press in the place) determined to eschew party politics; and says his paper "will be open to no party, and will be influenced by none, in its political character; and in the prosecution of its publication, endeavor to 'be just, and fear not.'"

Mr. Loring is a good printer, and a very good newspaper Editor, and we feel assured that, by industry and application, he will deserve a liberal support—and we sincerely hope he may receive it.—*ib.*

Arrest of a Murderer.—We learn from a friend at Selma, Alabama, that Thomas Curtis, who murdered Thomas Cash in Anson county, in N. C. about the year 1823, and fled, has been apprehended in Alabama, and committed to jail in Mobile. Judge Garrow, before whom he was examined, has informed the Governor of this State of the fact; and we learn from his Excellency that measures are now in train for causing Curtis to be returned to this state for trial.—*ib.*

Shocking Casualty.—A young lady was burnt to death at Mr.

John Russell's house, near the mouth of Coddle creek, Cabarrus county, on the 18th ult. She came into the house from the cotton patch, and in the act of kindling the fire her clothes caught, and were burned entirely off her body.—*ib.*

From the *New York American*.

An enlightened and liberal Legislator.—We have seen this morning, an envelope addressed to Arthur Tappan and gang, franked by J. Speight, a member of Congress from North Carolina, containing a piece of rope, with this sensible, liberal and manly envoi.

"I herewith return you your protest, enclosing, as a testimony of my high regard for your necks, a piece of rope. You will, no doubt, duly appreciate my motives. J. Speight."

Washington, 2d Jan. 1835.

The paper thus returned, was the printed Protest of the American Anti-Slavery Society, against the denunciations of the President of the United States, in his Message—a copy of which had been sent to each member of Congress—a document signed by Arthur Tappan, William Jay, and others."

[The above shows the folly, as well as madness, of the Abolition fanatics. Its publication conclusively proves them fools, as well as knaves; for the joke being entirely at their expense, they had much better have kept the matter to themselves, and not published to the world that they "had smelt hemp." It was a happy idea of Gen. Speight, in sending the scape gallowes a piece of rope, in return for their fanatical protest. We understand their own friends bore them excessively about it. Raleigh Standard.]

Petersburg Market, Jan. 18.—

Cotton.—The accounts from Liverpool to 17th December, being unfavorable, and sales of both new and old made at low prices, this market will probably decline. Last sales 14 cents; though more could have been obtained from spinners for choice quality.—*Int.*

Newbern, Jan. 15.—Cotton was sold here yesterday at \$13. 35, Turpentine, at \$4. 10, and Pork, at \$7. 25.—*Spec.*

Small Pox.—We regret to state that two cases of small pox have been introduced amongst us, by a vessel direct from New York. Both the persons affected have been removed by the Commissioners into the country, and it is hoped that this timely precaution will prevent the diffusion of the disease.—We make this announcement for the purpose of allaying the fears of those in the vicinity, which have no doubt been excited by exaggerated reports. Should the disease unfortunately extend to any of our citizens, we shall faithfully record its progress.—*ib.*

At the Democratic Convention lately held in Richmond Va., Martin Van Buren, of New York, was unanimously nominated as a fit candidate for President of the United States, and Wm. Smith of Alabama, as Vice President.

Upon the original vote for Vice President, there were 8 scattering votes—5 for R. M. Johnson, 2 for Wm. C. Rives, and 1 for Nathaniel Macon, but the final vote, was unanimous.

IMPORTANT from FLORIDA.

General engagement with the Indians.—The latest intelligence from the scene of the Indian War in Florida, is of the most painful interest. The Indians are burning and destroying every thing before them. One of the accounts states that there is not a settlement left South of the Tomoka; and that the Indians have possession of a portion of East Florida, "as far North as Bulow's, forty miles South of St. Augustine—Picolata on the St. John's—Whitesvilles on Back Creek—Aligator and Suwannee—an extensive and exposed frontier." The whole of East Florida is represented as being in great danger.

The inhabitants are flying to the different towns and parts for safety; but even there it is feared they are scarcely secure—there not being a sufficient force under arms to check the ravages of the Indians.

An engagement took place on the 31st December, between the forces under the command of General Clinch and the savages, in which, although the Indians were defeated, no advantage seems to have been gained. Gen. Clinch was unable to follow up the victory—the term of service of the volunteers having expired; and they from the want of provisions, and their extreme sufferings, having returned home, he was compelled to await the arrival of reinforcements.

The Jacksonville (Florida) Courier gives the following account of the engagement, and the deplorable state of the Territory.

A great battle was fought on the 31st ult. in which many on both sides were slain and wounded. The battle ground was on the Withlacoochee River, about 35 miles from Camp Laog Snye, and within a few miles of the Indian Warrior Powell's town where it is supposed, the Indian women and children are assembled.

The officers and men engaged on the 31st we are happy to learn, behaved with great bravery. In fact, such was the disposition of the Indian forces, their boldness and desperate fighting, that notwithstanding the determined spirit with which the men fought and charged into the swamp, put the Indians to flight and silenced their firing.

The engagement lasted one hour and five minutes.

At the first onset, the Indians on one flank leaped from their hiding places, and in front of the thicket formed holdly into line with Powell at their head. At this moment, the fire of the whites did execution; the Indians broke, taking to their covert again. It is thought Powell is wounded in the hand.

Aggregate, 4 killed, 59 wounded—out of 227 men in battle.

The Indian Agent, Wiley Thompson, Lt. Constantine Smith, Erastus Rogers, and two others, have also been murdered by the Indians, while dining at the house of Mr. Rogers.

The following is an extract of a letter to a Member of Congress, dated

New Orleans, Dec. 29.—There is not a syllable of local news of interest or worth relating, except a little just related to me by Captain Selleck, of the Bayou Sara packet boat Huntsville. He informs me that an insurrection of the negroes was detected at Jackson, East Feliciana, on Christmas eve, in which upwards of forty were found with arms, and two whites, one an overseer, and the other an abolitionist; both, in fact, were abolitionists and were both hanged on the Saturday morning following. The conspiracy was disclosed by a confidential servant of a Mr. Nicholls, of Jackson, who told his master he wished to save his life. A great many of the most favorite confidential servants of families were detected in this infernal plot. Great excitement prevails through the country. The citizens of St. Francisville and West and East Feliciana, are all in arms, and patrolling the country, and the planters, many of them, coming into town for safety.—*Nat. Int.*

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday, the 7th inst. Mr. Wm. R. Brown, of Martin county, to Miss Eliza Hyman, daughter of the late Kenneth Hyman, dec'd.

In Richmond, Va. on the 13th inst. Nathan A. Stedman, Esq. Comptroller of Public Accounts, in this State, to Miss Euphronia White, daughter of Thomas White, Esq. Editor of the Southern Literary Messenger.

DIED.

In Greensboro', on the 31st ult. in the 54th year of his age, Wm. Sewing, Esq. the talented and facetious Editor of the Greensboro' Patriot.

Elder George W. Carroon is expected to preach at Conover meeting-house on Thursday, 21st January; Friday, the 22d, at Cross Roads; Sunday, the 23d,